

THE TRIP.
The world goes swiftly spinning on through space. And, through the passengers, the lucky chaps. Get comfortable seats, each to his place. But most of us are hanging to the straps.
—Washington Star.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE FULL PLAST

President Roosevelt's Entrance Preceded by Blare of Trumpets.
GOVERNORS STOOD UP AND LOUDLY SHOUTED

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION BY STATE AND NATION ONE RESULT TO BE OBTAINED.

Washington, May 13.—Two ideas, destined to mark material progress in America's future, resulted from the first of the three days' conference at the White House today in which President Roosevelt, the governors of forty-four states, cabinet officers, supreme court judges, senators, representatives and experts are participating in efforts to reach conclusions on the best methods of conserving the natural resources of the United States.

The first is that a permanent organization by the states and the nation is necessary and will likely result from the present conference, to accomplish the end sought. The second, suggested by Secretary Root—is that there is no limitation by the constitution to the agreements which may be made between the states, subject to the approval of congress. Two ideas, fully developed, it is predicted, would result in the conservation of the energies and resources of the nation through uniform and unconflicting laws, both national and state.

The idea that the conference should be perpetuated developed in the form of resolutions offered for later consideration by Governor Glenn of North Carolina and Governor Folk of Missouri. There were many others, but a parliamentary move to save time sent them to a committee for consideration.

With Flourish of Trumpets.

Forty-four governors of states of the Union sat on guided chairs in the historic east room of the White House and chatted from 10 to 11 o'clock this morning. Five hundred other persons taxed the capacity of the room. They were cabinet officers, supreme court justices, senators, representatives, experts in all lines of industry. With a flourish of trumpets the president and vice president entered at 11 o'clock and the conference, the first of its kind in the history of the nation, began. The president had been at work in the executive offices up to the very minute of convening. He entered the east room on the minute of 11 o'clock as the Marine band rendered the presidential salute. The governors arose; they clapped their hands; they shouted. Five hundred others took their cue and the demonstration became tumultuous. The president's speech ended the morning session. The governor and delegates were photographed with the president on the portico of the White House. The picture will also show William J. Bryan, Andrew Carnegie, J. J. Hill and Gustave Schwab, specially invited participants.

Real Work of Conference.

At the afternoon session the real work of the conference began and the session, which opened at 2:45 and lasted until 5:05 o'clock, proceeded at a rate that broke all speed regulations. It developed first that the president finds it impossible to devote his entire time to the conference meetings. He will, as he did today, call to order each session and then designate a governor to preside. This honor fell today on Governor Noel of Mississippi, with the intimation from the president that tomorrow he should call upon Governor Johnson of Minnesota. Then after this announcement, as if his political instinct had received a shock, the president suddenly called upon Mr. Bryan to interrupt the program and incidentally the prepared speech of Andrew Carnegie and address the meeting. Mr. Bryan acknowledged the enthusiasm his name aroused by lifting his hands, and then indicated a desire to speak Friday.

Carnegie on Coal and Iron.

It was from the utterances of Mr. Carnegie and those who followed him that the gravity of the problems to be considered were given weight. Two hundred years of coal supply and half that of iron was the prediction of the famous ironmaster. These facts he bore home with detail, but good naturedly hinted that he would be disputed "by my friend J. J. Hill."

There were ways by which both the coal and iron supplies might be conserved, according to Mr. Carnegie—by economies in mining and in use and the development of water transportation, which, he said, required less of both products.

Dr. I. C. White of West Virginia added expert knowledge and prediction on the subject of coal and iron, in which he predicted the exhaustion of the Pittsburgh coal supply in ninety-three years and the West Virginia fields in practically the same time.

John Mitchell, former head of the

Continued on Page 2.

ELKINS RESOLUTION DISCUSSED,

BUT SENATE DID NOT TAKE ACTION

Washington, May 13.—The unfinished business of the senate, the joint resolution suspending the penalty feature of the commodity clause of the present interstate commerce law, was taken at a rate by Senator Elkins spoke in favor of its adoption.

Favoring its amendment requiring railroads to charge no more for a short haul than for a long haul over the same line, regardless of competitive water transportation, Mr. Heyburn of Idaho declared that even if this provision should not be added to the bill under consideration he would continue to offer it as an amendment to other measures whenever an opportunity should be offered to him. A motion to lay Mr. Heyburn's amendment on the table was adopted by a vote of 20 to 22.

Senator Foraker discussed at length the

Established June 6, 1870.

UNDERCURRENT

California Republican Convention Will Meet in Sacramento Today.

HARD AND BITTER FIGHT

MONTANA DELEGATION MAY BE INSTRUCTED.

Sacramento, Cal., May 13.—The California state Republican convention will meet at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon to elect four delegates at large and four alternates to the national convention, which meets in Chicago June 16. Four of the eight congressional districts in the state also will hold conventions in Sacramento during the recesses of the state convention and each elect two delegates and two alternates.

There is every indication tonight that a hard and bitter fight will take place over the question of temporary chairman of the convention.

Both the Lincoln-Roosevelt league leaders and the regular organization Republicans are declaring that they will control the convention. The league people assert that they will go into convention with 280 pledged delegates.

George A. Knight is the choice of the regular organization for temporary chairman. The Lincoln-Roosevelt delegation will bring forward as their candidate former Mayor W. E. Davis of Oakland. There is a strong Taft sentiment among the delegates.

The question of whether the four delegates at large shall go to Chicago instructed or go unpledged has almost been lost sight of in the fight for chairman. It is now asserted that complete returns from the unofficial primary vote on presidential nominees gives Taft a lead of a few hundred votes over President Roosevelt and the consensus of opinion appears to be that the delegates will be instructed for Taft.

STAMPEDE TO ROOSEVELT.

Possible Result of the Montana Convention at Butte.

Butte, Mont., May 13.—On the eve of the state Republican convention which will meet in Butte tomorrow to elect six delegates to the Chicago convention, nothing is certain except that the resolution adopted will give an unequalled endorsement to the president and his policies. Although the state central committee a few weeks ago came out for Taft, the friends of the Ohio man who assume to lead his campaign in this state have not yet decided to attempt to force through a resolution sending an instructed delegation to the national convention. Taft sentiment is strong and if the party in Montana instructs for any one of the war of will have the preference. At the same time, certain of the county districts have their favorite candidates, Hughes, Knox and LaFollette having partisans, and they will oppose an instructed delegation. There seem to be in the minority and the Taft men very probably can carry the convention if they force the issue. There is a disposition on the part of the delegates to instruct here to do all in their power to bring about the nomination of Roosevelt and a stampede in this direction is not unlikely.

Taft Men Control.

Spokane, Wash., May 13.—Every indication today points to unanimous endorsement of William H. Taft by the Washington state Republican convention, which meets here tomorrow morning. General J. M. Aiken of Tacoma is slated to be temporary chairman and may be made permanent. Three of the ten delegates to the national convention, it is conceded, will be R. A. Gallagher of Seattle, R. L. McCormack of Tacoma and either Frank T. Post or D. T. Ham of Spokane. J. C. Macrae of Ellensburg also has little opposition.

North Dakota for Taft.

Minot, N. D., May 13.—Eight delegates instructed to vote first, last and in the time for Taft at the Chicago convention will be selected at the North Dakota Republican state convention which will be held here tomorrow. The delegates will be over election of a national committeeman and control of the convention as between the staid and insurgent factions. Both sides claim control, but it is generally conceded that the stalwart or McKensie faction has a working majority of delegates.

Wyoming Democrats.

Cheyenne, Wyo., May 13.—As the lines are now drawn in the long pending issue will be incorporated in the platform which is to be adopted by the Democratic state convention, which will meet in Cheyenne tomorrow. The Democrats propose to take advantage of the silence of the Republican platform on the leasing question and will make it a leading issue in the state campaign if present plans are carried out. The convention will send the state delegation to the national convention unanimously instructed for William J. Bryan.

HOLBROOK NOT GUILTY.

Killed a Man Whom He Found in His Wife's Apartments.

Antonio, Colo., May 13.—Glen Holbrook was found not guilty this afternoon of the charge of murdering M. M. Lowther, Denver & Rio Grande time keeper, whom he shot and killed at Alamosa, Feb. 20 last. The jury deliberated nineteen hours before agreeing upon the verdict. Holbrook, who was in Mrs. Lowther's apartments when he shot Lowther, unexpectedly returned home and found Lowther in self defense and Mrs. Lowther's testimony favored the defendant. Glen Holbrook is a son of District Judge C. C. Holbrook.

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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1908

10 PAGES. Price Five Cents.



The Two Bills—"I wish those rude boys would go away."

NEWSPAPERS AT A DISADVANTAGE

Fewer Advertisements as Well as Higher Prices for Print Paper.

Washington, May 13.—The select committee of the house which is investigating the wood pulp and print paper question, the working hard to conclude its work in time to make a report at this session of congress.

Today announced that the committee will hold night sessions.

John Norris, the representative of the newspaper publishers, was on the stand during the entire day answering questions as to statements he had made during the investigation.

Washington, May 13.—John Norris, representative of the American Newspaper Publishers' association, having finished his statement yesterday before the house committee investigating the wood pulp and print paper question, was cross-examined today by members of the committee.

Mr. Norris said that there had been a material decrease in the demand for paper since December. He said that the shrinkage in advertising began in New York City about Nov. 10 last and that it averaged about ten columns per day for each paper. One paper, a Sunday issue, shrank 20 columns as compared with the corresponding Sunday of the previous year. The average advertising in 120 columns as compared with about 30 columns.

SHRINKAGE CONTINUES.

"What was the character of the advertising that shrank," asked Chairman Mann.

"It was largely of the luxuries, like automobiles. There also was a shrinkage in real estate advertising."

"For what period of time did that shrinkage continue?" asked Chairman Mann.

"It is still on," replied Mr. Norris.

Mr. Norris stated that while there had been an increase in the cost of getting out newspapers and the papers had been reducing their prices and passing along all of the advantage to the public, they had been subject to more or less competition from various sources, which kept down their advertising rates and their advertising earnings per annum.

NOT AFFECTED BY PANIC

Directors of the Union and Southern Pacific Railroads Declare the Regular Dividends.

New York, May 13.—The regular dividends of 2 1/2 per cent quarterly on Union Pacific common stock of 1 1/2 per cent on the quarterly on Southern Pacific common and of 3 1/2 per cent semi-annually on Southern Pacific preferred stock, were declared by the directors of those companies today.

Following the meeting of the directors, E. H. Harriman was asked about the plans for issuing part of the \$100,000,000 in bonds recently authorized by the Union Pacific stockholders. He said:

"Everybody is trying to do the Union Pacific financing. It does not need any money."

When he was asked about the \$25,000,000 which he was reported to have said that the company required, Mr. Harriman asked:

"What is \$25,000,000 to the Union Pacific?"

The time of offering the bonds authorized, he said, will depend largely upon market conditions.

BIG DAMAGES AWARDED.

Paducah, Ky., May 13.—The jury in the case of Robert H. Hollowell, who sued his brother, John H. Hollowell, and twentynine other alleged stock riders, for \$50,000 damages for driving him and his family from the state, brought in a verdict today awarding the plaintiff \$35,000.

SOME POLE VAULTING.

Philadelphia, May 13.—Captain E. B. Mercer of the George school, in competition here, made a new interscholastic mark for the pole vault of 12 feet 1/2 inch. This breaks the record made by C. A. Vail of San Francisco in May a year ago of 11 feet 3/4 inch.

FATAL ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL

Twenty - Eight Prisoners Shot Down by Russian Soldiers.

Yekaterinoburg, May 13.—The attempt made yesterday by prisoners to break out of the government jail here after making a breach in the wall of the guard room with a bomb, was a complete failure, but it brought about a horrible scene of slaughter in and around the jail building.

Twenty-eight of the prisoners were shot to death by the guards, and another of them has since died of his wounds. Thirty others were wounded, and it is expected that several of these will succumb.

As soon as the bomb was thrown one of the detachments of prisoners charged the guards in the courtyard and attempted to climb the wall. Twelve of these men were killed instantly, while others were wounded.

At the same time a second body of prisoners rushed to the kitchen and, seizing knives and other weapons, attempted to cut their way to liberty. They were surrounded and killed to a man by the soldiers, who had been hastily summoned by the prison authorities.

The explosion threw the whole prison into a state of panic. The inmates who took no part in the plot gathered in the courtyard and, surrounded by the soldiers, were ordered to draw back, but refused, whereupon the guards fired volleys into the open windows. Two prisoners were shot down while attempting to escape over the roof of the building. So far as is known not one succeeded in getting away. The warden of the prison is among the wounded.

ON SIDETRACK WITH FIRES OUT

Important Measures Which Congress Will Not Take Up This Session.

Washington, May 13.—The house judiciary committee today made a special order under which the government liability bill, the Sherley bankruptcy bill, the Caulfield judiciary pension bill, the Goebel newspaper libel bill and the Goebel bill providing for appeal from postoffice fraud orders will be taken up and considered in order one after the other in the order named.

The significance of this action lies in the fact that the committee did not include in its special order any reference to the Littlefield liquor bill, the Townsend injunction bill or the Hepburn bill amendatory of the Sherman anti-trust law. The Littlefield bill has been referred to the general committee from a sub-committee and is therefore on the committee calendar. Neither the Townsend bill nor the Hepburn bill has as yet been reported on by a sub-committee and under the rules of the general committee, cannot be acted on in this session.

Indications, therefore, are very strong, though no official statement on the subject is obtainable for publication, that none of these three bills, nor of forty or fifty other bills of lesser importance, will be reported to the house at this session.

ACTION NEXT DECEMBER.

Foraker Fails to Get a Vote on His Brownsville Resolution.

Washington, May 13.—Senator Foraker today abandoned his effort to secure consideration at this session of his bill restraining the negro troops who were in the Brownsville riot and moved to make the bill the special order for Dec. 16 next. Senator Culberson moved to substitute next Saturday.

By a vote of 42 to 27 the senate laid on the table Senator Culberson's motion fixing next Saturday as the date for voting on the Foraker Brownsville bill, and then, by a vote of 82 to 6, agreed to the motion fixing Dec. 16 as the time for voting on the bill.

Mr. Foraker gave out a statement saying that while he could not have passed the bill now, he thinks he has insured its passage by the postponement.

FEET CHANGES

Rear Admiral Thomas to Haul Down His Flag—Sperry to Command.

San Francisco, May 13.—Extensive changes in the formation of the Atlantic fleet will take place Friday, May 15, when Rear Admiral Thomas hauls down his flag as commander-in-chief and is succeeded by Rear Admiral Sperry. Several of the ships will be shifted to different divisions and Captain Richard Wainwright and Captain Schreder will assume command of divisions.

Command of the Louisiana by Captain Kosuth Miles and Captain Schroeder will take the place of the Virginia by Captain Alexander Sharp.

The Louisiana will take the place of the Virginia in the first division, the latter becoming Rear Admiral Emory's flagship in the third division. The Georgia will continue as flagship of the second division with Captain Wainwright in command of the division. The Nebraska will take the place of the Virginia in the second division, the latter joining the third. The Wisconsin will be Captain Schroeder's flagship in the fourth division. The Connecticut will remain the flagship of the fleet.

Make-Up of Divisions.

When the contemplated changes are effected the different divisions will be made up as follows:

First division—Connecticut, flagship; Kansas, Minnesota and Vermont.

Second division—Georgia, flagship; Nebraska, New Jersey and Rhode Island.

Third division—Louisiana, flagship; Virginia, Ohio and Missouri.

Fourth division—Wisconsin, flagship; Illinois, Kearsarge and Kentucky.

Rear Admiral Emory will be tactically in command of the second squadron, although the squadron command has been eliminated as far as administrative purposes are concerned. Captains Wainwright and Schroeder, who will assume command of divisions, will not receive the rank of rear admiral until July 19.

Transfer on Friday.

The actual transfer of flags will occur at 10:30 Friday morning and will be accompanied by the customary ceremonies. On the same day, an hour or two before Admiral Sperry hoists his flag, the Pacific fleet will be transferred to the Pacific Sound at 10 o'clock next Monday morning.

The reason for the changed formation of the fleet is to assure homogeneity by divisions. Under the new arrangement the ships of the first division will be of one class as will those of the second division. The only ships with differing screws, the Virginia and Louisiana, will thus be in the same division. The vessels of the remaining two divisions will be as near of the same class as it is possible to place them by investigations.

HEATON MAKES CONFESSION

Tells of the Killing of Mary Stevens at Orderville, Utah.

(Special to The Herald.)

Kanab, Utah, May 13.—Alvin F. Heaton, Jr., accused of the murder of Mary Stevens of Orderville on April 23, confessed to the officers last night that he was guilty.

According to Heaton's confession he lured the girl to a lonely spot in a ravine about two miles from Orderville. Having reached what he considered a safe place he fired four shots into the girl's body and then dragged her body to a hiding place. The girl was unusually large, weighing about 300 pounds. He covered her dead body with rocks and earth.

BISHOP DIES SUDDENLY.

Canon, O., May 13.—Bishop Ignatius Hartmann of Cleveland died at the parsonage of St. John's church, this city, tonight, of exhaustion caused by overwork and heart failure. The end came suddenly and unexpectedly while the physician who had been in attendance during the day was absent from the house.

TOWN SWEEPED OUT

Two Others in Path of Tornado in Which Several Lives Were Lost.

HEAVY STORM IN KANSAS

IOWA ALSO VISITED BY WIND FROM THE SOUTH.

Little Rock, Ark., May 13.—The Postal Telegraph company here has received a message saying that about half of the inhabitants of Gilliam, La., have either been killed or injured by a tornado, and urging that relief be sent at once.

Later advices to the Times say that all houses in Gilliam except two are demolished. Gilliam is a town of between 75 and 100 inhabitants.

Three Towns Devastated.

Atlanta, Ga., May 13.—According to information received in this city a tornado struck parts of Louisiana today, causing loss of life in Gilliam, Oil City and Hollinger. Telegraphic communication is interrupted, but reports say that the storm started north of threeport, swept along to Little Rock and Texarkana, and is centered tonight in Texas. It is reported that Gilliam, La., a town of 200 inhabitants, wiped out, and that the number of lives have been lost. Oil City is also reported destroyed, with a loss of life and a number of persons injured.

Three Persons Killed.

Shreveport, La., May 13.—A report received here tonight states that three persons were killed at ten o'clock yesterday during a tornado which badly damaged the town of Bollinger, La., late today.

The Dead.

Mrs. Marshall Davis. Two negroes.

The Injured.

Mother of Mrs. Davis, probably fatally. Charles Idom and family of six persons. Lincoln and wife.

Among the buildings damaged is the mill of S. H. Bollinger & Co.

Storm in Kansas.

Caney, Kan., May 13.—A severe storm struck Caney city at ten o'clock yesterday, blowing down the plant of the Caney Glass company. A fire broke out immediately following the storm, and the workers were ordered to leave the plant. The storm broke without warning, and the workers were ordered to leave the plant. The storm broke without warning, and the workers were ordered to leave the plant.

Des Moines, Ia., May 13.—A tornado swept into southwestern Iowa from Missouri last evening, destroying many farm houses in Fremont and Pacer counties, and killing Mrs. Wilf of Northboro in Fremont county.

HOUSE WILL BEAT THE BILL

Conference Committee Expected to Agree to Smoot's Enlarged Homestead Ideas.

(Special to The Herald.)

Washington, May 13.—The bill providing for enlarged homesteads today went to a conference committee consisting of Senators Smoot, Clark and McLaughlin and Representatives Mondell, Volstead and Gaines.

It is expected the conference committee will add to the bill the provision which was contained in the Smoot bill permitting entries to go to patent in Utah and perhaps other states without requiring residence on the lands by entrymen. Should the conference committee incorporate this provision the house members say that the house will reject the bill and will not permit its passage.

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GONE INTO SECLUSION.

J. Dalzell Brown's Address is Now San Quentin, Cal.

San Francisco, May 13.—J. Dalzell Brown, former vice president and general manager of the California Gold Deposit & Trust company, who pleaded guilty to a charge of embezzlement and was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in the state penitentiary at San Quentin was sent across the bay this afternoon in charge of Deputy Sheriff Heggerty. He will immediately begin to serve his sentence.

Continued on Page 2.

OPEN LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT WILL

NOT BE MAILED BY THE SOCIALISTS

Chicago, May 13.—An open letter addressed to President Roosevelt severely scoring the president for his alleged disparaging remarks about socialists in his last message to congress, caused a lively debate today at the socialist national convention. The letter was submitted by G. A. Hoehn of St. Louis, who asked that it be adopted by the convention and that a copy of it be mailed to President Roosevelt.

Insisted Upon Hearing It Read.

The trouble was precipitated by Chairman John Spargo of the committee on resolutions, who in making his report on the resolutions presented to the committee, tried to omit the reading of the letter, assailing the president, with the explanation that the committee had instructed him not to go to the trouble of reading the document owing to the "posterior statements contained in it."

Several delegates immediately objected to this procedure, protesting against the right of the chairman of the resolutions committee to decide for them the character of any document to be read. After a spirited discussion a motion that the letter be read was carried amid great enthusiasm. A long debate followed the reading of the letter.

Letter Declared Unfit.

When the final vote was taken it appeared that a majority of the delegates agreed with the leaders, who held that the letter was not proper in tone or in dictation to be sent from a national convention to the president of the United States and by a decisive vote refused to sanction it.

It is expected that the committee will have finished their labors in time to report tomorrow, in which event the convention will proceed to nominate candidates for president and vice president.

Women who answer advertisements are usually liberal buyers and the best of customers. They are well worth encouraging with extra attention.
—Mahn Messenger.

GARCIA LIES

Stoical to the Last, the Outlaw Passed Without Protest or Complaint.

TOLD OF THE MURDER

OF PATROLMAN FORD

DECLINED TO GIVE HIS TRUE NAME IN ORDER TO SPARE MOTHER WHO BORE HIM.

(Special to The Herald.)

Seattle, May 13.—Why did you kill a Policeman Ford? Garcia was asked while on his deathbed.

"Well," the murderer replied, slowly, "I was afraid he might find out about the hold-up and make us trouble. So I killed him. I came out of the saloon after the hold-up. I knew that he didn't know anything about the trick we had pulled off, but I was afraid he might find out. So I just talked up to him and croaked him. My judgment was right, for I got away, and it was a long time before they caught Sullivan."

Letter From Belcher Woman.

With death but a few hours away, a letter came yesterday to Garcia from his sweetheart, Susan, wife of Jose Garcia, who was shot down by detectives in this city May 6, passed away at the Wayside Emergency hospital early this morning. Garcia died without protest or complaint, apparently thoroughly resigned to his fate. During the day he talked in a rambling way to the guard who sat at his bedside and remarked frequently that he had been up against "tough luck."

Stoical to the Last.

Since the moment that he walked into the trap laid for him by the detectives and was shot down by them, Garcia was stoical to the last. He never drew his own revolver, the Mexican outlaw's demeanor had been stoical in the extreme. He never uttered a word of complaint since he came to Seattle and told of the murder of Patrolman Ford in Salt Lake last December. Garcia was stoical to the last. He never drew his own revolver, the Mexican outlaw's demeanor had been stoical in the extreme. He never uttered a word of complaint since he came to Seattle and told of the murder of Patrolman Ford in Salt Lake last December. Garcia was stoical to the last. He never drew his own revolver, the Mexican outlaw's demeanor had been stoical in the extreme. He never uttered a word of complaint since he came to Seattle and told of the murder of Patrolman Ford in Salt Lake last December. Garcia was stoical to the last. He never drew his own revolver, the Mexican outlaw's demeanor had been stoical in the extreme. He never uttered a word of complaint since he came to Seattle and told of the murder of Patrolman Ford in Salt Lake last December. Garcia was stoical to the last. He never drew his own revolver, the Mexican outlaw's demeanor had been stoical in the extreme. He never uttered a word of complaint since he came to Seattle and told of the murder of Patrolman Ford in Salt Lake last December. Garcia was stoical to the last. He never drew his own revolver, the Mexican outlaw's demeanor had been stoical in the extreme. He never uttered a word of complaint since he came to Seattle and told of the murder of Patrolman Ford in Salt Lake last December. Garcia was stoical to the last. He never drew his own revolver, the Mexican outlaw's demeanor had been stoical in the extreme. He never uttered a word of complaint since he came to Seattle and told of the murder of Patrolman Ford in Salt Lake last December. Garcia was stoical to the last. He never drew his own revolver, the Mexican outlaw's demeanor had been stoical in the extreme. He never uttered a word of complaint since he came to Seattle and told of the murder of Patrolman Ford in Salt Lake last December. Garcia was stoical to the last. He never drew his own revolver, the Mexican outlaw's demeanor had been stoical in the extreme. He never uttered a word of complaint since he came to Seattle and told of the murder of Patrolman Ford in Salt Lake last December. Garcia was stoical to the last. He never drew his own revolver, the Mexican outlaw's demeanor had been stoical in the extreme. He never uttered a word of complaint since he came to Seattle and told of the murder of Patrolman Ford in Salt Lake last December. Garcia was stoical to the last. He never drew his own revolver, the Mexican outlaw's demeanor had been stoical in the extreme. He never uttered a word of